

UNIVERSITY of MARYLAND (P)  
ANNUAL CIRCULAR

1850-1851.

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FORTY-THIRD

ANNUAL CIRCULAR

OF THE

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

OF THE

University of Maryland,

SESSION 1850-51,

AND

CATALOGUE OF STUDENTS

ATTENDING LECTURES SESSION 1849-50.

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MDCCCL.

# UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.

Hon. JOHN P. KENNEDY, PROVOST.

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## FACULTY OF PHYSIC.

NATHAN R. SMITH, M. D.

PROFESSOR OF SURGERY.

WILLIAM E. A. AIKIN, M. D., LL., D.

PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY AND PHARMACY.

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PROFESSOR OF THERAPEUTICS, MATERIA MEDICA AND HYGIENE.

JOSEPH ROBY, M. D.

PROFESSOR OF ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

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PROFESSOR OF THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

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AND CHILDREN.

GEORGE W. MILTENBERGER, M. D.

LECTURER ON PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY AND DEMONSTRATOR  
OF ANATOMY.

WILLIAM E. A. AIKIN, M. D.

DEAN.

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PETER SMITH, JANITOR.



# CATALOGUE OF STUDENTS.

1849-50.

STUDENTS.	PRECEPTORS.	RESIDENCE.
Abell, William Matthew	Prof. Chew,	Maryland.
Adreon, William T.	Dr. J. Adreon,	"
Aldridge, J. W.	Md. Medical Institute,	"
Allen, R. W.	Prof. Smith,	"
Andre, James R.	Prof. Chew,	Delaware.
Anthony, Joseph J.	Prof. Smith,	North Carolina.
Baldwin, M. K.	Md. Medical Institute,	Virginia.
Baldwin, J. A., M. D.		
Bain, Julius S.	Dr. J. Bain,	Maryland.
Bardwell, James R.	Dr. H. E. Beltz,	"
Beall, W. Francis	Dr. W. Beall,	Virginia.
Belt, James H.	Prof. Chew,	Mississippi.
Belt, Upton H.	Prof. Chew,	Maryland.
Benson, George W.	Prof. Dunbar,	"
Berry, Lawrence	Dr. Reynolds,	Virginia.
Berry, William H.	Balt. Alms House,	Dt. Columbia.
Billingsley, J. A. T., M. D.		
Blanton, O. M.	Md. Medical Institute,	Mississippi.
Boon, William H.	Dr. R. A. Patterson,	} Pennsylvania.
	Dr. R. Brookings,	
Boulden, James E. P.	Prof. Chew,	Delaware.
Brewer, Marbury	Dr. Claude,	} Maryland.
	Md. Med. Institute,	
Brien, J. MacPherson	Prof. Smith,	"
Bromwell, R. E.	Dr. E. H. Broughton,	"
Browne, William Hand	Md. Medical Institute,	"
Brown, Samuel P.	Dr. J. F. Miller,	Virginia.
Brown, S., M. D.		Maryland.



STUDENTS.	PRECEPTORS.	RESIDENCE.
Bruce, John J.	Baltimore Infirmary,	Maryland.
Burneston, Edwards R.	Dr. S. R. Clarke,	"
Burns, Arthur	Prof. Dunbar,	"
Carper, E. D. W.		"
Chabot, L. J.	Dr. Clendinen,	"
Chaney, Joseph P.	Dr. Stonebraker,	"
Chew, Philemon	Dr. Henry Brooks,	"
Clendinen, William H.	Prof. Smith,	"
Cochran, W. W., M. D.		
Collins, V. M. G.	Dr. J. G. Lightner,	Pennsylvania.
Crain, Robert	Prof. Smith,	Maryland.
Crane, William B., M. D.		"
Crapster, Milton H.	Baltimore Infirmary,	"
Crawford, B. Bell	Dr. W. W. Watkins,	"
Cunningham, C. T. D.	Prof. Smith,	"
Curley, Joseph H.	Dr. Dalrymple,	"
Daugherty, B'd A., M. D.		
Davis, John P.	Dr. Inloes,	"
Day, John T.	Dr. William B. Day,	"
Dickinson, H. J. P.	Dr. J. L. Adreon,	"
Digges, Robert	Dr. W. J. Digges,	"
Dorsey, Edward J.	Md. Medical Institute,	"
Dorsey, R. J.	Baltimore Infirmary,	"
Doyle, John A.	Dr. J. Boone,	Pennsylvania.
Drummond, William F.	Dr. W. C. Durkin,	Virginia.
Dunn, T. H.	Dr. J. W. Walker,	"
Dyson, Robert	Prof. Smith,	Maryland.
Ebert, Edwin	Prof. Dunbar,	Pennsylvania.
Eccleston, John C.	Prof. Power,	Maryland.
Edelin, Alfred	Dr. H. Edelin,	"
Egbert, Daniel, M. D.	U. S. Navy,	
Fernandez, Jose T.	Dr. E. J. Chaisty,	South America.
Farnandis, George G.	Dr. George Gibson,	Maryland.
Fendall, J. F. C.	Prof. J. H. Miller,	"
Field, Philip S.	Dr. J. D. Willoughby,	"
Fitzhugh, William H.	Md. Medical Institute,	"
Fleming, J. Perkins	Dr. J. F. Perkins,	Pennsylvania.

STUDENTS.	PRECEPTORS.	RESIDENCE.
Fontaine, James McL. K.	Prof. Smith,	Maryland.
Foote, Jerome S.	Dr. Davis,	Pennsylvania.
Forney, Cornelius W.		Maryland.
France, G. W.	Dr. J. W. Leach, }	"
	Dr. Willoughby, }	
Fulton, H. K.	Dr. Robert Fulton,	"
Garrott, John E.	Prof. Chew,	"
Goldsborough, H.	Dr. C. C. Cox,	"
Gray, Albert W.	Prof. Dunbar,	Virginia.
Griffith, E. J.	Prof. Smith,	Maryland.
Hale, Charles F.	Dr. Benjamin Carr,	Connecticut.
Hammond, Milton,	Md. Medical Institute,	Pennsylvania.
Haughton, Edward B.	Dr. H. E. Lewis,	North Carolina.
Harris, Adam C.	Dr. White,	"
Hawkins, P. Wood	Prof. Smith,	Maryland.
Hays, George T.	Dr. J. G. Hays,	Virginia.
Heagy, G. M.	Prof. Chew,	Maryland.
Heaton, Vincent B.	Dr. J. Montgomery,	"
Henkle, E. J.	Prof. Dunbar,	"
Hood, George H.	Dr. James Hood,	Ohio.
Hood, Thomas B.	Dr. James Hood,	"
Hoffman, Alfred		Maryland.
Hollingsworth, Robert	Dr. John Evans,	"
Hyland, Henry G.	Prof. Smith,	"
Ireland, James G.	Dr. L. L. Weems,	"
Johnson, William J.		Virginia.
Jones, Buckler	Prof. Dunbar,	Maryland.
Jones, Charles H.	Prof. Dunbar,	"
Jones, J. H.	Dr. W. B. Wood,	"
Keffer, William H.	Md. Medical Institute,	Virginia.
Keith, James B.	Prof. Chew,	North Carolina.
Kennedy, A. T.	Dr. S. D. Scott,	Virginia.
Keyser, Charles C.	Prof. Chew,	Maryland.
Kidd, William	Dr. R. Sidwell,	"
King, John T.	Dr. J. K. Handy,	"
Knight, G. S.	Dr. Knight,	"
Koch, Francis A. R.	Dr. Koch,	Pennsylvania.

STUDENTS.	PRECEPTORS.	RESIDENCE.
Large, Jonathan L.	Dr. Stevenson,	Pennsylvania.
Lynch, Francis E.	Prof. Chew,	Virginia.
Mackall, Louis	Dr. Louis Mackall,	Maryland.
Mackie, J. A., M. D.		"
Mason, D. H., M. D.		New York.
Mass, Franklin	Prof. Dunbar,	Maryland.
Marsters, William C.	Dr. S. S. Downing,	Virginia.
May, Bushrod L.	Dr. Wm. Gillespie, } Dr. Jno. Fauntleroy, }	"
McAlpine, George	Prof. Dunbar,	Mississippi.
McIlvain, John E.	Dr. W. McIlvain,	Pennsylvania.
McKew, Dennis J.	Md. Medical Institute,	Maryland.
McMillan, N. G., M. D.		Ohio.
Merryman, M. W.	Baltimore Infirmary,	Maryland.
Millar, John W.	Dr. A. H. Robertson,	"
Miller, A. W.	Dr. Stevenson,	"
Minor, J. H.	Dr. J. Minor,	Virginia.
Montgomery, W. T.	Dr. J. Montgomery,	Maryland.
Mumma, Edward W.	Dr. J. A. Read,	"
Murdoch, Thomas F.	Balt. Alms House,	"
Myers, Louis, M. D.		Virginia.
Nalley, Robert J. R.	Baltimore Infirmary,	Maryland.
Norris, Basil, M. D.		"
Nowland, E. F.	Dr. D. M. Tindall,	"
O'Donnell, Charles	Prof. Chew,	"
Parke, Joseph M.	Dr. Wm. Thompson,	Pennsylvania.
Pettit, A. T.	Prof. Dunbar,	Maryland.
Powell, John F.	Dr. W. R. Handy,	"
Pratt, S. H., M. D.		"
Priestley, Edward	Dr. F. R. McManus,	"
Purnell, James B. R.	Prof. Chew,	"
Pye, Charles H.	Prof. Chew,	"
Rankin, Robert G.	Prof. Dunbar,	"
Readel, J. D.	Prof. Smith,	"
Richard, Victor P.	Dr. T. L. Murphy,	"
Rider, Charles E.	Prof. Smith,	"
Richardson, W. E.	Dr. L. Campbell,	Virginia.



STUDENTS.	PRECEPTORS.	RESIDENCE.
Rider, Noah S.	Prof. Smith,	Maryland.
Ridgely, Aquila T., M. D.		Louisiana.
Robbins, D. H.	Md. Medical Institute,	Maryland.
Roberts, William B.	Dr. H. F. Zollickoffer,	"
Rogers, William H.	Prof. Dunbar,	"
Rogers, S. B.		"
Ross, W. T. H.	Prof. Dunbar,	"
Sappington, R.	Dr. Sappington,	"
Sasscer, Frederick	Baltimore Infirmary,	"
Sewell, Franklin L.	Dr. W. B. Day,	Virginia.
Sheehy, Edward L.	Dr. J. H. Boyle,	Maryland.
Spindle, P. H.	Md. Medical Institute,	Virginia.
Stager, Isaac R.	Dr. Landis,	Pennsylvania.
Steele, Thomas B., M. D.	U. S. Navy,	Maryland.
Steele, Thomas R., M. D.		Virginia.
Steuart, James A.	Md. Medical Institute,	Maryland.
Sutton, Richard E.	Dr. J. D. Sutton,	"
Taylor, George	Prof. Smith,	"
Taylor, G. W.	Baltimore Infirmary,	Missouri.
Thomas, J. H.	Prof. Chew,	Maryland.
Towson, J. T.		"
Trenchard, C. J.	Prof. Chew,	"
Truett, George W.	Prof. Smith,	Pennsylvania.
Turner, Philip A.	Balt. Alms House,	Maryland.
Walton, H. Rowland	Balt. Alms House,	"
Webster, H. W., Jr.	Prof. Smith,	"
White, William	D. L. White, } Dr. S. H. Pratt, }	Pennsylvania.
White, Henry M. D.		
Whittingham, Edward T.	Prof. Chew,	Maryland.
Wilkins, John	Balt. Alms House,	"
Wilkins, Joseph, M. D.		"
Williard, A. P.	Prof. Chew,	"
Wilmer, William R.	Prof. Chew,	"
Wilson, Henry M.	Baltimore Infirmary,	"
Wood, Edward W.	Prof. Chew,	"
Wroth William J.	Dr. P. Wroth,	"

## GRADUATES.

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*At the Annual Commencement held in March, 1849, sixty-eight candidates received the degree of Doctor in Medicine.*

NAMES.	SUBJECT OF THESIS.	RESIDENCE.
Baldwin, Julius A.	Diseases of the Liver,	Md.
Belt, W. Seton,	Phthisis Pulmonalis,	"
Billingsley, J. A. T.	Acute Hydrocephalus,	"
Bird, William P.	Pneumonia,	"
Blakiston, R. Pinkney	Practical Obstetrics,	"
Boarman, Charles	Angina Pectoris,	Va.
Brace, Russel	Phthisis Pulmonalis,	Md.
Brown, Septimus	Iritis,	"
Carter, George W.	Moral Treatment of Disease,	Va.
Carter, Walter K.	General Dropsy,	Md.
Chamberlaine, J. E. M.	Clinical Report of Cases,	"
Cowman, R. H.	Hæmorrhage,	"
Cronmiller, Thomas Le Page,	Cholera Infantum,	"
Davidson, C. H. W.	Changes of Medical Practice,	"
Dorsey, William P.	Sources of Malaria,	"
Duhamel, W. J. C.	Clinical Report of Cases,	"
Dusenbury, E. L. F.	Cholera,	N. C.
Emory, D. C. H.	Epidemic Cholera,	Md.
Fergusson, Oscar A.	Remittent Fever,	"
*Glisan, Rodney	Yellow Fever,	"
Gough, Richard T.	Acute Laryngitis,	"
Grafton, William H.	Clinical Report of Cases,	"
Hance, Thomas C.	Acute Gastritis,	"
Hammond, T. W.	Pneumonia,	"
Hardey, Thomas E.	Scarlet Fever,	"
Harrell, W. B.	Apoplexy,	"
Hendrix, Joseph W.	Duties of the Physician,	N. C.
Hurst, George N.	Inflammation,	Ky.
Jenkins, Felix	Acute Pleurisy,	Md.
Jewett, J. Cushing	Generation,	"



NAMES.	SUBJECT OF THESIS.	RESIDENCE.
*Johns, E. W.	Phthisis Pulmonalis,	"
Johnson, Richard P.	Pneumonia,	"
Johnson, William H.	Typhoid Fever,	"
Lake, Robert P.	Diagnosis of Cardiac Disease,	"
Larkin, W. D. F.	Paralysis,	"
Leach, Richard V.	Pericarditis,	Va.
Lester, Shipley, Jr.	Brain and Spinal Marrow,	Md.
Love, Eli N.	Apoplexy,	"
Lumsdon, William O.	Acute Rheumatism,	"
Mace, Samuel V.	Phenomena of Digestion,	Va.
*Magruder, D. L.	Pleurisy,	Md.
Massey, C. H. B.	Asiatic Cholera,	"
McQuinn, William	Clinical Report of Cases,	Va.
Melvin, McCarty B.	Clinical Report of Cases,	Md.
Miller, James W.	Dysentery,	"
Mills, Sylvanus B.	Dyspepsia,	"
Mundell, John H.	Hydrocele,	"
Nelson, Louis F.	Pneumonia,	"
Newman, W. G. H.	Tetanus,	"
Norris, Basil	Inflammation,	"
Owens, A. G. C.	Syphilis,	"
Peach, William E.	Clinical Report of Cases,	"
Pratt, Stephen H.	Cinchona,	"
Price, Edward B.	Gun Shot Wounds,	Ill.
Read, James B.	Clinical Report of Cases,	Ga.
Read, John L.	Typhus Fever,	Va.
Smith, Berwick B.	Influence of Nature on Man,	Md.
Spencer, Francis	Scarlet Fever,	"
Steele, Thomas R.	Clinical Report of Cases,	Va.
Thomas, Daniel W.	Croup,	Md.
Thomas, Edwin S.	Clinical Report of Cases,	"
Thomas, G. S. C.	Remittent Fever,	"
Webster, G. W.	Phlegmasia Dolens,	"
White, G. P.	Typhoid Fever,	N. C.
White, William	Scarlet Fever,	Md.
Wysham, William E.	Epidemic Cholera,	"

\* These gentlemen have passed a successful examination for the Assistant Surgeon's commission, United States army, since their graduation.

# ANNUAL CIRCULAR.

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The next session will begin on Monday, October 14th, 1850, and close on the 1st of March, 1851.

Gentlemen who intend to enter the school, will observe that the lectures commence two weeks earlier than heretofore.

The Faculty will endeavor to make the course of instruction plain and practical; useful in facilitating the acquisition of the leading principles of medical science and art, and in preparing the student for his duties as a physician. Not regarding public oral instruction as the only means, or method, by which all knowledge and preparation are to be attained, the Faculty feel that they have a right to exercise a judicious discrimination as to the quantity and quality of instruction given, and the manner in which the student's attention shall be directed. Hence it has been their aim to make their teaching, in the main, elementary; and to confine themselves, chiefly, to the exposition and illustration of those parts of medical science which underlie and embrace its more complex and ultimate problems.

The student is supposed to come prepared, by previous training, with some definite conception of the nature of the profession he is to enter, the obligations its study imposes, and a fair capacity for appreciating its truths. This assumed, it follows that he must at the outset perceive that public teaching cannot be, and ought not to be, the sole source from which he should expect or seek to gain professional knowledge; but that, to be in its highest sense profitable, it must be made in some degree subsidiary to private study. In the public hall principles may be illustrated and enforced; details must be left, in a great measure, to personal investigation. Whatever, then, may be the opinions or the practice of others, the Faculty of this institution will act upon the doctrine that public and



private instruction should be inseparably associated, and that, to be useful, public instruction must be mainly devoted to the exhibition and elucidation of the primitive forms of scientific truth. They agree with one of the most eminent teachers of another school and section in believing that "the great purpose of lectures should be to teach the student how to learn for himself. They are not to take the place of private individual study, but to inform the pupil how that study may be pursued to advantage. Much may be done by the teacher, in this way, to develop the principles according to which medical investigations are to be pursued; to lead the student to right modes of thinking, reading and observing; to aid him in forming just views of the proper subjects of inquiry, by laying before him examples of the best way of getting at the truth, and by pointing out the fair proportion which should be regarded in the relative attention paid to different branches of professional study. But, after all, these can only be helps. Learning is a thing which no one man can do for another; the weight of education must fall upon the learner; what he does not get and make his own, by the active exercise of his own powers, he does not get at all; he must not merely receive, he must take."

In certain respects, however, it is notorious that only the public institution can furnish the student with essential preliminary advantages; as, for instance, in the study of practical anatomy, and the clinical observation of disease. He can obtain books in any quantity, and of all varieties of quality: treatises upon all the subjects included in medicine, appear (and disappear) with wonderful rapidity; he can learn to follow the course of an artery, or the relations of a *viscus* from Bourguery or Quain, the appearances of a hepatized lung from Cruveilhier or Carswell, the signs of a dislocated shoulder or strangulated hernia from Cooper or Lawrence; but to be able to tie the one or detect and treat the others, he must be taught from actual demonstration and observation of the reality; he must learn to apply his own senses and judgment to the appreciation of the actual manifestations of the dead and the living subject. The advantages for doing this can scarcely be found beyond the

limits of public institutions. No where, and at no time, can the study of anatomy be pursued so conveniently as in a public school, and during the period of preliminary medical education. Neglected then, it is usually neglected for ever. The practitioner has no time, no opportunity, and often no inclination to apply himself to its study. It is the legitimate, proper and imperative pursuit of the pupil. The practicing physician is not unlikely to regard it as irksome and distasteful; and having no means of pursuing it but by resorting to the public dissecting room, his pride usually conquers his consciousness of ignorance, and the opportunity he once had, and neglected, never returns.

The study of practical anatomy, therefore, has been regarded as essential in all schemes of medical education. The National Association, recently formed for the advancement of medical science, has repeatedly urged upon all schools the necessity of requiring evidence of personal attention to this branch of study from candidates for their honors. The Faculty of this school never acknowledged any delinquency in this respect; for the neglect of practical anatomy, in their classes, has usually been exceptional, not general. They might have relied with safety upon the influence of the transmitted example of many years, to insure the presence of their pupils in the dissecting room; but knowing the importance of the matter, and their ability to meet the consequent demands for material, they decided to convert the dissecting ticket, hitherto optional, into an exacted one; and for the last two sessions it has been required of every candidate for the diploma. Up to the publication of the last volume of the "Transactions of the American Medical Association," it appears from the report of the Committee on Medical Education that, with but a single exception, (the Medical Department of Pennsylvania College,\*) no school in either of the northern Atlantic cities imposes any such obligation, and that any and all of their candidates for graduation may be admitted to, and pass, their examination for the degree of Doctor in Medicine, without being called upon for a particle of evidence that, for purposes of practical anat-

\*Philadelphia.



my, they have ever had a scalpel in their hands. The city schools are referred to, because it is well known that they alone can furnish anatomical material in any abundance, or at a moderate rate. If all the schools of the northern and middle states be included, it will be found that only three, of sixteen, make the study of practical anatomy imperative.

A second important department of public instruction embraces what are technically called "Medical and Surgical Clinical Practice and Lectures." The demonstration and inspection of the dead body is an essential preliminary to the study of the diseases of the living; and yet, for the great purposes and objects of medical science, it is, and ought to be, a subordinate preliminary. The chief duty of the physician is the recognition and treatment of disease; to fulfil this duty he must be trained to observe and comprehend the phenomena which disease presents. "Clinical instruction," therefore, is one of the demands made upon public medical schools; and, at its last meeting, the "American Medical Association" reiterated its opinion upon this subject in the following language:

"Resolved, That the association does not sanction or recognize 'College Clinics,' as substitutes for Hospital Clinical instruction, and that the Medical Colleges be again advised to insist, in all instances where it is practicable, on the regular attendance of their pupils, during a period of six months, upon the treatment of patients in a properly conducted hospital, or other suitable institution devoted to the reception and cure of the sick."

No person at all familiar with the course of Medical Education can deny the propriety and necessity of such attendance and instruction: yet, of all the schools, from Maine to Maryland inclusive, there are but three besides this in which attendance upon Clinical instruction is exacted, and no other in which such attendance can be insured to the student, independent of the favor or permission of other persons than the Faculty themselves.

The Faculty feel that they have a right to speak freely upon this subject. For many years they have sustained, unaided,

the "Baltimore Infirmary" as a school for clinical instruction, have expended their private funds in enlarging it, and have devoted their personal attention to its management. It belongs to the University: all its inmates are under the special control of the Faculty, and no one else has power to say who shall be admitted, or who excluded. They can render it, therefore, literally a school of clinical medicine. *Acute disease*—disease in which the danger is imminent and delay fatal, which requires prompt recognition and efficient management, this is what the clinical student needs most to see and to learn to observe. Of the thousands of patients, it may be, who resort to a "College Clinic," how many ever show themselves a second time? How many cases are there of remittent, intermittent, or typhoid fever, of pneumonia, of pleurisy, of dysentery, of rheumatism, of pericarditis, or of any other grave acute disease? How many dislocations, common or rare, fractures, or other severe accidents and injuries? How many minor or major surgical operations? How much is seen of the dietetic and remedial management of chronic disease? How much can the student learn of the great art of physical exploration in thoracic and abdominal affections? An operation for cataract upon a casual patient at a "College Clinic," in presence of four or five hundred spectators, may, perhaps, furnish a fair subject for an hour's lecture upon the special characteristics of this disease; but, if the patient and the pupil separate at its conclusion, never to meet again, it can hardly be regarded as a very profitable form of clinical teaching. The after treatment, how to anticipate and avert the circumstances which may occur to defeat the operation, how to reckon upon the result, this is what he requires to be taught: and what he cannot be taught except by continued observation of the particular case. The diagnosis and treatment of those accidents which are of most common occurrence, and of most formidable consequence, bad fractures, complex dislocations, and other forms of injury and disease, are what properly belong to the Hospital ward to furnish, and the clinical surgeon to exhibit and illustrate. A cataract, a tumor, or even an aneurism can wait,



but a fracture, or dislocation, or bleeding artery, or strangulated hernia demands a ready hand and knowledge to guide it. True clinical instruction, therefore, includes a demonstration of the actual application of medical and surgical art to the emergencies of practice ; shows the student how he must act under like circumstances, and teaches him to rely upon his own knowledge and judgment, guided by the recollection of those cases which he has had opportunities to observe.

It has been stated, by the author of the Report before alluded to, that “he is credibly informed that even in New York and Philadelphia not more than one in ten” [of the medical students] “attend regularly at the Hospitals.” The Faculty of the University of Maryland have reason to congratulate themselves that this remark does not apply to their pupils: conscious that the advantages for hospital instruction are no where exceeded, they are also conscious that they are no where more valued.

The Faculty refer to these two departments of medical education, “Practical Anatomy” and “Clinical Instruction,” from a conviction that, in these respects, the Institution under their charge may challenge comparison with any school in the country. An abundant supply of anatomical material, at a moderate pecuniary expense, is the habitual condition of the school. The hospital,—containing a hundred and fifty beds, admitting all forms of acute and chronic disease, open to the students without charge throughout the year, attended by members of the Faculty,—furnishes a great variety and amount of disease for medical and surgical treatment.

In the effort which has been made to place the course of instruction in the schools upon a more elevated basis, this Faculty have participated actively and sincerely. As evidence of their practical compliance with the recommendations made by the National Association, they adduce the following extract from their reply to a circular received from the chairman of one of the Committees of that body. “The Faculty have modified their requirements as follows:—1st. They have extended the session from four months to four months and a

half. 2d. They have created a chair of Pathological Anatomy, attendance upon which is imperative. 3d. They have made attendance upon clinical instruction, and the study of practical anatomy in the dissecting room, obligatory upon all candidates for graduation. 4th. They have for several years pursued a system of frequent public examinations on the lectures given in the hall, attendance upon which has been punctual, and the beneficial effects of which they can scarcely exaggerate. 5th. They have made it optional with the student to present a thesis or a clinical report of cases. At the examinations in March (1849) thirteen such reports were presented, many of them drawn up with much care and ability."

"The Faculty of this school strive to do their duty by diligent attention to the various parts assigned them. They neither attempt, nor expect, to make all the young men who resort to their lecture rooms perfect physicians. They exact from them assiduous attendance, reasonable devotion to study, fair appreciation of the subjects taught, good characters and habits. They allow for the difference in original capacity, means and opportunity, and apply no invariable test in withholding or bestowing their honors.

"They advise, and the advice is founded upon actual experience, that students attending public lectures should be frequently examined; that constant attendance upon clinical practice and instruction should be exacted; and that industrious application to the study of practical anatomy should be required and enforced."

"If the wishes of the Faculty, with regard to the great point upon which improvement in the character of the profession depends, could be met, no one would be sent to them with an inadequate amount of preliminary preparation. They do, honestly and uprightly, all they can to train their students in the love and pursuit of scientific truth; but they are sincerely conscious how imperfectly many of them are prepared by previous discipline to appreciate such truth. Hence, they feel that the labor of "elevating the standard of medical education" does not belong solely and exclusively to the public teachers



of medicine, but should be shared by the private practitioner, who has a better opportunity of learning and testing the capacity and qualifications, physical, moral and intellectual, of those who enter upon the study."

The course of instruction given in the school includes the Principles and Practice of Surgery, Chemistry and Pharmacy, Materia Medica and Hygiene, Anatomy and Physiology, Theory and Practice of Medicine, Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children, Pathological and Practical Anatomy.

The Department of Surgery comprises daily lectures on the Principles and Practice of Surgery and Clinical instruction. The wards of the Infirmary constantly furnish cases requiring the application of general remedial treatment or surgical operations. During the last year many minor and several capital operations have been performed. In the lecture room Surgery is taught as a reality, not as an abstraction. With this object in view, those portions of the subject which most concern the practitioner are attended to; and the student is directed when and how to act in the most frequent, and therefore most important, exigencies of his daily professional life. A badly managed fracture, or an unrecognized and unreduced dislocation, is a standing memorial of ignorance and incompetence, from which the conscience of the upright physician can scarcely escape, and from the consequences of which he is not unfrequently ruined in reputation and beggared in purse. To this division of the subject much attention is given, so that the nature of the accident, and the best means for treating it, may be clearly comprehended.

Having been actively engaged in the practice of Surgery for nearly thirty years, the Professor has had large experience in the treatment of surgical diseases, and has had occasion to perform, repeatedly, all the important operations. His instruction is therefore, of necessity, in a great degree personal—the result of what he has seen and done, and not merely of what he has read—a statement of facts, and not a compilation of opinions. Having accumulated a large collection of preparations, casts, drawings, surgical instruments and apparatus,

he is prepared to illustrate his course in the fullest manner, and to exhibit to his class the application of all modern improvements in surgical art.

The Department of Chemistry is devoted primarily to teaching the elementary principles of chemical science, without a thorough comprehension of which no one can hope to advance into its more intricate portions with any assurance of satisfaction or success. The rules of chemical nomenclature, the phenomena and laws of caloric, light, electricity and galvanism, the properties of simples and compounds, are displayed in their most intelligible aspects, with the avowed aim of thus placing at the student's disposal the formulæ by which, according to his industry and inclination, he may solve the more difficult problems with which chemistry abounds. That all physicians will become expert chemists is scarcely to be expected; all, however, may acquire, if the disposition exist, reasonable familiarity with those beautiful, harmonious, simple and uniform laws which lie at its foundation and pervade all its actions: understanding which, the student may extend his knowledge almost infinitely—and ignorant of which, he cannot safely or intelligently advance a single step. The Laboratory of the University contains abundant *materiel* for preparing and illustrating a chemical course; and the modifications and improvements of modern art are constantly added.

The Department of Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Hygiene includes a description of the natural history, preparation and mode of exhibition of medicinal agents, and the laws and conditions under which health may be preserved and disease avoided. The mere enumeration of a number, large or small, of well-known or obscure drugs, with the safe or unsafe doses in which they may be given, is not looked upon as the end of Materia Medica; but a full history of their mode of production, properties and physiological action, with the indications governing their employment. It is an axiom in medicine, that "no remedy becomes such save by its timely use;" to determine which, involves something beyond a routine knowledge of the sensible qualities of a drug, or the



amount in which it may be borne. The principles, therefore, which should govern the administration of remedies, are carefully unfolded, as the only sure guides to attaining their desired effects. A cabinet of *Materia Medica*, containing specimens of all the common and rare articles, and a set of illustrations from standard works on Medical Botany, are used in the course.

The Department of Anatomy embraces the various subdivisions of this science, viz: Physiological, Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy. It is intended so to teach Anatomy that its primitive truths may be perfectly acquired, and through them a knowledge of its more difficult parts be enlarged and confirmed. As well might the artisan learn to make a watch or a steam engine by listening to a course of abstract or demonstrative lectures, as the student become, in this way alone, an accomplished anatomist or surgeon. Public teaching and private study should be conjoined. While, then, earnest effort will be made to exhibit truthfully the structure, form, position, relation and uses of the different organs, it is insisted that all profitable knowledge of them must be gathered, under proper guidance, by ones-self; and that, however much may be taught and shown in the public hall, personal practical examination is absolutely and indispensably essential. The theoretical anatomist can never become the dextrous and skillful surgeon; nor can the most tenacious memory, crowded though it be with the barbarous nomenclature of anatomical science, stand one in much stead in those pressing exigencies of practice which call for prompt, prudent, efficient action, where something is to be done speedily and safely, and not merely a name to be remembered. The instruction in Anatomy is made, therefore, as demonstrative as possible—especially of those parts which are most important. The course of an artery, the form of an articulation, the relations of a *viscus*, will be of enduring and increasing value, when all the doctrines of homologues and heterologues, and the theories of morphological and histological development shall have faded for ever. Careful dissection of the parts themselves, large diagrams and colored

drawings, after the most approved authorities, of which the Professor has a complete and unexcelled series, models and preparations, constitute the means of instruction.

The Department of Theory and Practice is occupied with daily lectures, and clinical visits and lectures at the Infirmary. The lectures are an exposition of the natural history of disease and its management; including diagnosis, cause, anatomical characters and treatment. The "Theory" of Medicine is not understood to involve an historical or critical examination of all the doctrines or dogmas of past or present time, but a simple statement of such principles as observation and experience—truthful observation, real and reliable experience—have established. As the great source of medical truth is Nature, not Opinion, it is deemed useless to bestow much attention upon the unsubstantial and fanciful, though ingenious speculations, which have risen and fallen in the progress of medicine, even if they happen to be fortified by the authority of a name or a party. The chief object will be to teach what is known, not to speculate about the unknown; to place before the student intelligible precepts for identifying disease, its differences and resemblances; to enable him to recognize its beginning, understand its progress, anticipate its event, and the influences which tend to produce or arrest it; appealing, for confirmation and illustration of the truth of what is taught, to the cases which are daily witnessed in the hospital wards. Modern medicine differs from that which has preceded it mainly in this: that while it esteems at their full value the powers of art, it also regards, and wisely regards, the powers of Nature; teaching the true wisdom of watching patiently, observing carefully, acting cautiously; so that the operations of Nature being clearly understood, the ministrations of Art may be judiciously, efficiently and beneficially applied.

To the Department of Obstetrics also belongs the consideration of Diseases of Women and Children. Obstetrics having made marked progress of late years, has at length assumed its proper rank as an important division of scientific Medicine. Referring chiefly to a process which, in the majority of instances,



is naturally and healthfully conducted to a favorable termination, it also includes those more complicated conditions which demand so much self-reliance and skill in the professional attendant. The surgeon often saves life by his coolness, dexterity and capacity ; the obstetrician is called upon to perform the same office, not for one life but for two, and at a time when life is most desired and death most dreaded. That the many escape is no excuse for the ignorance through which the few perish. To enforce and illustrate the conditions under which danger may impend, by reference to the natural process, the deviations from it, the accidents which occur, and the manner of meeting and remedying them, is the purpose of scientific obstetrics. In a branch so eminently practical, the lessons inculcated should be simple, intelligible, readily recalled, and prudently applied. When to act—when to forbear ; how far to trust Nature, and when to aid her by the resources of Art ; when to sacrifice the less to the more valuable life ; in short, all the complications and contingencies which experience has demonstrated as most likely to occur, become, in turn, the subject of consideration and discussion. The form and application of instruments, the mode of effecting artificial delivery, and other points, are fully described. All the necessary means, including casts, models, machines, instruments and drawings, are at hand, and the collection is constantly increasing.

In the Department of Pathological Anatomy the student is instructed in the changes produced by disease ; in the history and laws of the great pathological processes set up in the body, and the mode of distinguishing real morbid change from that which simulates it. It is notorious that no well-defined or reliable notions of morbid anatomy can be acquired from mere description, without the means of palpable and visible demonstration. To be able to identify an hypertrophied heart, or a cancerous liver, or an inflamed lung, one must see the real thing, or a faithful delineation of it. In the lectures upon this subject, regard is had to this necessity ; and the parts themselves, or accurate representations of them, are constantly referred to. In this way the elementary forms of disease

and their mode of development, intimate structure and special characteristics, the difference between morbid and cadaveric change, are brought before the student, so that in practice he may be able to apply the test for himself, and determine the result.

For the use of this chair the Faculty have purchased a most valuable, beautiful and extensive series of colored drawings, executed by an accomplished artist, under the personal direction of a gentleman formerly connected with the "Franklin" School of Philadelphia; in addition to which, Cruveilhier's unequalled work on Pathological Anatomy is used, with recent specimens and preparations from the hospital and museum.

The Demonstrator has charge of the Department of Practical Anatomy. The rooms are open early in October, and dissections can be conducted at all hours of the day, and in the evening until 10, P. M. They are lighted by gas, and well warmed. Anatomical material is supplied at a very cheap rate, and is usually abundant. It is doubted, indeed, whether the facilities, in this respect, are exceeded by those of any school in the country, except one or two at the extreme south.

BALTIMORE, MARCH 1, 1850.

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#### OFFICERS OF INFIRMARY.

FELIX JENKINS, M. D., *Resident Physician.*  
Sister MARY CHRYSOSTOM, *Sister Superior.*

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#### Clinical Assistants.

O. M. BLANTON,	MILTON H. CRAPSTER,	ROBERT J. R. NALLEY,
JOHN J. BRUCE,	R. J. DORSEY,	FREDERICK SASSCER,
PHILEMON CHEW, Jr.	M. W. MERRYMAN,	HENRY M. WILSON.



## Fees, Regulations for Graduation, &c.

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The next session will begin on Monday, the 14th of October, 1850, and close on the 1st of March, 1851.

The Fees for attendance on lectures, are for Surgery, Chemistry, Materia Medica, Anatomy, Theory and Practice, Obstetrics, *fifteen dollars* each.

The fee for the course on Pathological Anatomy is *five dollars*, and the fee for the ticket of Practical Anatomy is *ten dollars*.

Every student is required to matriculate and to pay the regular fee, which is *five dollars*. No charge is made for the clinical ticket.

The matriculation and lecture tickets must be taken out at the commencement of the session. Notes of solvent banks of the states where students reside will be received in payment.

The ticket of the lecturer on Pathological Anatomy, and the ticket of Practical Anatomy, are required to be taken but once.

Candidates for graduation are required to have attended two full courses of lectures in this institution; or one in this, after one in some other respectable medical school.

Every candidate must deposit with the Dean of the Faculty, at such time as may be specified, a thesis, of his own composition, on some subject connected with medical science, and satisfy the Faculty, by appearing before them in a private examination, of his fitness for receiving the degree of Doctor in Medicine.

The several Professors are in the habit of holding weekly public examinations throughout the session, attendance upon which is recommended, though not enforced. The judgment of the Faculty upon the fitness of a candidate, is based on their knowledge of his general intelligence and industry, character and habits, as well as upon the result of the final examination.

Open irregularity of conduct, negligence, continued and prolonged absence from lectures are always regarded as obstacles to success in obtaining a degree.

The Faculty wish it to be distinctly understood, that while any student who has complied with the technical requisitions, viz: matriculation, attendance on lectures, and the deposit of a thesis, may appear before them for examination, they reserve to themselves, and will exercise, the right, of making moral as well as intellectual qualification an element of their decision.

The result of an examination is determined by a majority of votes. Should the Faculty be equally divided, the candidate may be re-examined, if he should desire it: if he decline a second examination, he may withdraw his thesis, and resume the position of a candidate in whose case no decision has been had.

The graduation fee (including Diploma) is *twenty dollars*.

A public commencement is held soon after the close of the examinations, under authority of the Provost and Regents of the University, at which the degrees are conferred. No candidate will be excused from attendance but by special vote of the Faculty.

Eight students are permitted to reside in the Infirmary as clinical assistants. The fee is *eighty dollars* per year, payable in advance.

☞ *The Janitor, who may be found at his house on the University grounds, will direct gentlemen to comfortable and convenient boarding houses. The expenses of living are as low in Baltimore as in any city in the country, good board being obtainable at from \$3 00 to \$4 00 per week.*





